SUNDAY, MAY 11, 1884

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Busday edition same rates as above. Sattly, 80 years a line; no extra charge for large s. Preferred positions from 70 cents to 88.

pintion by Matt-Post Paid. DATES, Por Month
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SUBBAY, For Year ATLY AND SUNDAY, Per Year..... THE BUN, New York City.

The regular circulation of THE BUN for the trech ending May 10, 1884, was: JEG. See Thursday. JEG. See Friday. JEG. SEE Seturday

> retal for the week Gen. Grant as a Victim.

Why does a man who has an ample forient to support him in ease and fignity for the rest of his life, become a

r of a firm of stock brokers whose shief business is speculation in stocks? To make more money, not by adding to the general stock of wealth in the world, but by getting away from other people money

which they would prefer to keep.

If the firm, which he has bolstered up by ished name so that it acquired a confidence it never deserved, comes to a disgraceful end in its gambling career, and he loses largely by its failure, why should he receive an annuity of \$19,000 a year from the Treasury of the United States, by being placed on the retired list of the army as General with full pay?

Is it because he has falled in a business which he well knew to be simply gambling by wholesale, and he has only a quarter of a million dollars left, in the GRORGE JONES rust fund, the principal and income of which are absolutely secure?

We would not object to any proper legislation by which Congress even at this late day might once more appropriately recognise the great value of Gen. GRANT's military services to his country, but we cannot approve an appropriation of the public money as a pretended recognition of those services, when its true purpose is to saive over the pecuniary wounds occasioned by his recent losses in Wall street—losses ch he would never have incurred if he had been contented with modest wealth and had not sought to increase it at the expense of others by gambling methods.

Blaine's Injustice to Buchanan.

The attempt of Mr. BLAINE in the published chanter of his book to revive the old charges against President BUCHANAN has naturally roked the censure of those who think the lapse of a quarter of a century should have extinguished prejudice, and should permit the exercise of sober and impartial judgment. Among those who have been moved to cor rect Mr. BLAINE's mistaken view of Mr. Bu-CHAMAN'S conduct in the crisis of 1861. Mr. CHRISTOPHER S. PATTERSON of Philadelphia merits particular attention by the clear, temperate, and conclusive survey of the facts in his recently published pamphlet.

Ostensibly Mr. BLAINE rejects as unfound-RUGHANAN avmnathland with the almost the sesionists and betraved his official trust. He is too adroit to place himself avowedly on extreme ground, but the pretended mod eration and discrimination of his strictures really leave the object of attack exposed to the very imputations which are prodisclaimed. For Mr. BLAINE admits the purity but insists upon the mankness of Mr. BUCHANAN's character; concodes the integrity but rebukes the infirmity of his purpose; praises, in short, his good ations at the expense of his courage and his intellect. Now, such a combination of insight and irresolution, of sagacity and impotence, is inconceivable on the part of a man who had, under the severest tests, and in the flerce light of publicity, commanded the respect of his fellow citizens for half a century, and who had been nom-insted for the Presidency because his party knew him to be one of its strongest men. It is impossible for any reader to approve Mr. BLAINE's indictment of the course actually pursued by Mr. BUCHANAN in the tast four months of his adminstration, and not discard with impationce the charitable gioss which the dissembling author has actutely put upon it. Either James Buchanan did his duty in 1861 or he was a scoundrel. There is no room for any middle view, for any compromising judgment. No man sees this more plainly than Mr. BLAINE, and when he affirms that there was a flagrant miscarriage of duty, he is well aware that, despite his own smooth exhibition of charity and pity, the

reader will draw but one conclusion They who believe with Mr. PATTERSON that the truth of history is of more moment than the transient interests of party, and that the fair fame of a statesman is the preclous inheritance of all his countrymen, do not ask for mercy and forbearance for JAMES BUCHANAN. They ask justice. They main tain that under the terrific strain of the arisis of 1861 his intellect and his energy were as unmistakably demonstrated as his ntegrity; that from the outbreak of secesalon to the expiration of his term he did everything to sustain the Union and to avert war which it would have been possible for any man in his situation perform. They show that Mr. BLAINE'S mption that Mr. Buchanan, by any action upon his part, could have suppressed the rebellion involves a gross misapprehension of the relative powers of the legislative and executive departments of our Government, a strange misunderstanding of the actual condition of public affairs at the given idnoture, and a misappreciation or misrepentation of what Mr. BUCHANAN actually

did or tried to do. If, as Mr. BLAINE professes to think, it was only through mental feebleness and infirmity of character that President Bu-EHANAN failed to crush rebellion in the germ, he surely who has never been taxed with such weaknesses should have been able to name the measures which would have proved fectual. But, as Mr. PATTERSON points out, his criticism is purely dogmatic and aggressive. He neither does nor can suggest any course of action which would have averted war. That, up to the date when Sumter was fired upon, and all the tions in dispute were referred irrerocably to the assize of battle, the policy followed by Mr. Buchanan was the sole practisable policy is conclusively attested by the fact that it was adopted and continued by the Republican President and his Secretary of State upon their entrance into office. Which is it then, that Mr. BLADER, under cover of

traducing the last Democratio President means to impeach by implication—the moral uprightness or the intellectual calibre of ABBAHAM LINCOLH?

Foreign Powers and the Propaganda It was recently asserted by Mr. MANCINI, the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, that no protest had been made by foreign Gov-ernments against the contemplated spoilstion of the Propaganda. But how long will this silence last? Is it likely that Catholic countries, or those Protestant States which recognize the duty of protecting their Catholic citizens, will see without remonstrance the Papacy deprived of the pecuniary resources without which its promised inde pendence would be a sham? Will they not insist that the society, now threatened with partial confiscation, is the mainspring of the Papal system, and, as such, is entitled to invoke the Papal guarantees ?

We may take for granted that Spain and Portugal would sealously take part in any international effort to save from injury rital organ of the Catholic Church. But as their interposition would have little effect unless supported by one of the great powers, they will doubtless leave the initiative to others. Neither is any vigorous action on behalf of the imperilled Propaganda to be looked for from France. It is true that Mr. FERRY has of late evinced a disposition to check the aggressive spirit displayed by the French republic toward Catholicism, but a Government which itself suppressed the Jesuits by Mindecree, and whose supp advocate the abolition of the Concordat is in no position to dispute the competence of an Italian court to confiscate Church property. And even if Mr. FERRY could take any de cided step on behalf of the Propaganda with out losing his control of the Chamber of Deputies which is hardly conceivableuch a demonstration would excite only obduracy and resentment, owing to the strained and acrimonious relations which already exist between France and Italy. The Papacy must find some more weighty mediator i its quarrel with King HUMBERT than the country which defies the principle of nationalities by retaining Nice and Savoy, and

stifles the hope of Italian aggrandizement by

It is to England and the United States,

even more than to the two great powers of cen-

ts seizure of Tunis.

tral Europe, Germany and Austria, that the Catholic Church must look for help in its existing difficulties. As regards the building occupied by the American College in Rome which was exposed to sale under the judgnent rendered by the Court of Cassation, our State Department has appealed successfully to the Italian Government. But the rea estate now recognized as the property of the American College represents only an insignificant fraction of the sums subscribed by our Catholic fellow citizens in aid of the edu cational functions discharged by the Propaganda, and the reason assigned by Mr. MAN-CINI for relieving a particular building from the operation of the Suppression act may be justly put forward to shield all the assets of an essentially educational association. There s ground for believing that the interest of English and Irish Catholies in maintaining unimpaired the resources of the Propaganda derived as these partly are from their own contributions, have not been overlooked by the present British Ministry, which knows that without the good will of the Catholic Church Ireland would be ungovernable. There is no likelihood that any British Cabinet would now exhibit the discreditable indifference shown some years ago, when the Irish College was sold, and lands on the Esquiline purchased by Father DougLas were summarily confiaeated. The promptness and firmness, however, with which the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States may be led to protest against the spoliation of property accruing from international sub-scriptions and devoted to educational and missionary purposes, will depend, manifestly, on the earnestness with which American and English and Irish Catholics defend the cause of the assailed society.

We incline to think that a concerted appeal by the representatives of the United States and expediency would of itself prevail on the Italian Ministry to stay the execution of the spolistive decree. There is, of course, no. loubt that at a word from BISMARCE the Governments of Germany and Austria could bring to bear a pressure on the DEPRETIS-MANOINI Cabinet that would prove irresistible. But whether he will speak the word will depend probably upon the course of the Clerical party when the anti-Socialist bill comes up for final action in the Beichstag. Catholics, therefore, who do not feel that the fate of the Propaganda ought to hinge on the vicissitudes of Gorman politics, will do well not to wait for the uncertain help of BISMARCE. We repeat, that by organized and strenuous expressions of public opinion they can elicit in this country and in Great Britain such proofs of official sympathy and support as may obtain from King Hum-BERT's Government a suspension, if not an annulment, of the decree by which the resources and the usefulness of the Propaganda would be grievously curtailed.

The National Guard Uniform. The showy and unsuitable garments in which militia are ordinarily wont to array themselves have long been the subject of ridicule. In our own country this evil was greatly increased many years ago, when volinteer organizations began to take the place of the militia contemplated by the Constitution; for then the very fact that these organzations paid their own expenses seemed to give them a certain claim to array themselves in any startling or gorgeous costumes they might fancy. In addition, the very desire of the rival bodies to outdo each other in splendor of apparel, or, at any rate, to obtain for each a peculiar and distinctive uniform, caused the militia in any State to present, on parade, all the hues of the rainbow, so that no two regiments in the same brigade, and sometimes no two companies in the same regiment, were clothed alike.

Experience of actual service in the civil war no doubt diminished this evil, but it did not wholly remove it; and when the modern movement for militia reform began, it besame evident that one of the first aims should be to procure a service dress for all the troops of the same State. In New York the difficulty of settling upon a uniform which should be at once comfortable, nest, handsome, and lasting was great; but it was overcome, and a dress admitted to be suitable was procured. Now it only remains to provide the funds for purchasing a full supply of these uniforms. Gen. W. T. SHER-MAN, in his recent letter relating to the Missouri militia, says that "it is simply a disgrace that young men, generally poor, hould be expected to form military organizations, furnish their own armorfes and uniforms, and subject themselves to restraint and discipline, to be used at the pleasure of the State authorities." If the State is to have the benefit of their services, it should pro-vide them with a suitable uniform.

In this State a bill has already passed the Assembly, and now awaits the concurrence

of the Senate, appropriating \$135,000 for providing the National Guard with the uniforms mentioned in the Military Code of 1883. The acceptance of that code was in fact equiva-lent to a piedge that the uniforms should be provided, and even without this implied mise the State uniform ought to be furnished. No National Guardsman who gives his time and services to the State ought to be any longer deprived of this uniform, which is necessary for the comfort and wellbeing of many organisations, and should be supplied with a promptness and willingthe wearer. Several regiments have already received and used it; and there is no good reason why all should not at once enjoy its

Since the militia laws of the State now call for these uniforms, and are based on the supposition that they are provided, and since the efficiency of the troops will be greatly increased by them, the funds necessary for furnishing them should be appropriated without further delay.

The Poor Pay of College Professors.

According to the New Haven Pulladium the alaries of full professors at Yale College are only about \$3,500 a year. Even President PORTER gets only about \$4,000 a year. The tutors, who are chiefly young unmarried nen, are better paid in proportion to their cessary expenses, for they receive from

\$1,000 to \$1,500 a year. At Harvard College the salaries of the full professors are generally \$4,000 a year, but ome get only \$3,000. Tutors are paid \$1,000 and are allowed quarters. The instructors receive from \$500 to \$1,500 a year. President ELIOT's salary was formerly only \$5,000 year, but a special endowment for the purpose having been raised, it is now, we be lieve, somewhere about \$7,500.

Small as these salaries are, they are yet greater than those of college professors gen erally in the United States, who, on the average, probably get scarcely more than half the pay given by Harvard and Yale Columbia College, however, is a conspicuous exception in this regard. It pays higher salaries than any other American college, its professors receiving \$7,000 a year. But, onsidering the greater cost of living in New York, a Columbia professor may not be better off than a professor in one of the interior colleges whose salary is much smaller.

Yet our college faculties are made up of cleked men, some of them standing at the ery head of their several branches of knowledge, and having a world-wide reputation for scholarship and scientific acquirement, Their names alone are of great value to the colleges they serve, and their loss would be seriously felt by the institutions, which might have to hunt far and near to fall the vacant places, for the supply is small, and is

ot increasing with the demand. It may be that college professors are paid as much as the run of professional men. The average incomes of lawyers and physicians, for instance, are small. Teachers, as a rule are ill paid. But in no profession and in no business do the leaders get so little as these distinguished scholars and men of science who are engaged in college instruction. They may be the masters of their specialties, the choicest men in them, and yet their pay will be scarcely equal to that of the rank and file of the other professions. A moderately suc cessful lawyer or physician, the clergy man of a city parish, or an engineer in fair prac tice will make more than they, though his reputation be only local and his ability far from remarkable.

Can it be doubtful, then, that our colleges will ultimately be obliged to put up with in ferior work if they continue to pay their pro fessors so ill? In the long run the best bility goes where it gots the best recom ense; and the modern world more and more demands expert knowledge and special skill and power, and is more and more ready to pay a high price for them.

Accordingly, unless our leading colleges get sufficient endowments to pay their pro fessors more adequate salaries, the intellectual force and peculiar ability now spent on college instruction are likely to be diverted from it. They will seek employment purpose. That is, the more capable men will choose a profession which offers more substantial rewards than that of the college professor.

In colleges, as elsewhere, small supply and great demand must send up prices. Harvard and Yale and Columbia cannot expect to always command the services of teachers and lecturers of rare distinction unless they properly remunerate them. They cannot expect to go on paying second-rate and third-

A Triple Report.

There are seven members of the Senate Committee on Cities, which has been invesigating the Department of Public Worksour Republicans and three Democrats. The probability is that these gentlemen will ever agree.

Mr. GIBBS, the Republican Chairman, wanted to adopt the extravagant report prepared by Mr. WHITRIDGE, the couns the committee, but, as our esteemed contem porary the New York Times truly observes: No four men out of the seven members of the committee were willing to accept the report as a fair statement of the deductions to be made from the evidence." One Repub lican, Mr. Daggerr, has had fairness enough to take this course, although a Democratic officer is under investigation. He will probably submit a report of his own, and there will be two other reports signed by three members each—none of them as severe lowever, as Mr. WHITRIDGE would wish.

We do not feel ourselves constrained to praise Mr. ALBERT DAGGETT every day in the week, but he deserves respect for re-sisting the attempts which have been made to dragoon him into signing the WHITRIDGE

The outcome of this investigation in such disagreement indicates, at all events, that the proof of any great and glaring abuses in the Department of Public Works can hardly be very plain, though there is doubtless abun dant room for reform in many of its methods

Churchgoing.

At a recent monthly meeting of the Con-gregational Club, the subject under discustion was how to get people to go to church The Rev. A. F. SCHAUFFER, who introduced the subject, however, read an address "on the best method of reaching the non-church going classes," as if there were distinct classes of the community who kept away from church on Sunday.

More than one-half of the whole population fail to attend religious services, and among these delinquents are people of all kinds and conditions. More especially, they are probably of Protestant antecedents. We see that the Roman Catholic churches are uniformly crowded at every service, and se fast as more are built they attract great congregations. Few of the Protestant churches, however, are ever full.

The subject, therefore, to which the Conpregational Club should have given its attention is the more specific one of how to

check the tendency among Protestants to disregard the public worship of Gon. That tendency is now strong and increasing in all the centres where Protestantism

has been most powerful in the past. It is especially marked in New England, and porhaps most of all among the Congregationlists themselves. The ritualistic churches are more successful in attracting the public, and the Methodists are apparently still prospering in New England; but the Church of the Puritage to failing behind there and sewhere. The Presbyterians, too, seem to be suffering throughout the country from lefection to the Episcopalisms.

Would it not, therefore, be profitable for the Congregational Club at its next meeting to consider what are the causes of the decline of religious faith and devotion to religious ceremonies among the descendants of the men who weed to be strictest in religious requirements, and most severe in enforcing the observance of the Christian Sabbath? Just now the pendulum seems to be swinging very far the other way.

While Gov. Robinson of Massachusette is waiting to hear his country call him, the Boston Globe mentions a rumor which asserts that certain small reforms which he was expected o bring about are as far away as ever. The good Governor was expected to refuse free passes from the railroads, but, according to rumor, "His Excellency rides on the same kind of a pass from Boston to Chicopee as that used We hope the rumor is false. No amount of singing in church choirs or of exhorting in Bunday schools will help a man who stoops to petty bribery of this sort. His Excellency should pay his own way, or he won't go any great distance.

If it were not very serious, the despatch printed yesterday from the GREELY relief steamer Thetis would be laughable. After a thorough overhauling in the Brooklyn Navy disarranged for one day during the passage" to St. Johns. There is apparently something fatal in the touch of a navy yard mechanic.

If EL MANDI will agree not to capture Chartoum before July or August, Gondon will perhaps be rescued, for at last the British Gov-ernment has definitely arranged a relief exedition. Since a part of the force will probably be sent up the Nile, and part over the camel routes from the Red Sea, Gen. GRAHAM may receive one of these commands. The efto inveigle King John of Abyssinia into the Soudan muddle, which HICES, BAKER, ZEBEHR, GORDON, and GRAHAM have successively been expected to manage, seem to have to the expedition that proves necessary after all. England's recent experiences in Egypt have several points of analogy to ours in the Arctic regions.

It is of the utmost importance that the distribution of the new water supply should be made after due consideration of the necessities of the Fire Department, and that the mistakes of the past should not be repeated. Experience has shown that sections of the city in which property of immense value is located are at times almost destitute of water, and that when it does flow the pressure at the hydrants is inadequate. The flow of water in the pipes is regulated by flood gates not under the control of the Fire Department.

A few months ago a fire broke out in East When the engines arrived no water could be procured, as the gate was shut down. opened. Meantime \$225,000 worth of property

The Fire Department depends for its success on its ability to extinguish fires and protect lives and property. A plentiful supply of water quantity large enough for all emergencies. The Fire Commissioners are thoroughly familiar with the sections where the greates danger from fire exists, and where an increased supply of water is required. They know the workings and necessities of the force, and the President of the Department, as its official head, is therefore eminently qualified to act as Commission. In Rochester, Detroit, and several other cities the Fire Department is given a voice in the regulation of the supply of water

We fear that our esteemed contemporary, the Galceston News, seriously misapprenends Hon. WARNER MILLER," says the News, "feels like a political mugwump." No, he doesn't. Since the Utica Convention he has ceased to be a mugwemp. And what in the world does the News mean by this sentence: "To look at Republicanism in Texas, 'mugwumpery' is catching?" A man may be a mugwump by inherithere is nothing contagious about the distinction of a mugwump. It is a purely personal distinction, uncommon in Texas or in any other State. To give the News an illustrious concrete example. Col. OCHILTREE is a mugwump of noble dimensions and high quality.

The usual cold spell in the beginning of May has been well marked again this year. There appears to be nothing to bear out the theory which has been advanced that this annually recurring phenomenon of the weather is due to a cloud of meteors passing between the earth and the sun, and yet, as it apparently occurs with much regularity all over the northern hemisphere, some general cause must be at work to produce it. But, while meteorologists are trying to find the cause people who, deceived by the almost summer warmth of a week or ten days ago, let the fires go out in their houses, will be ilkely next spring to remember their experience and look upon the weather of the first half of May as too changeable to be trusted. Ordinarily New Yorkers enjoy few of the delights of spring bethem. The astronomical division of the seaions, which prolongs spring until the 21st of June, is more in accordance with nature, at least in this latitude.

There is good news for the lovers of apples, strawberries, and grapes from the vineyards and orchards of the Hudson River valley. This, it appears, is what they call "apple year" in the country, when even the oldest and nost gnaried and grooked trees that grow in stony pasture lots or clutch a precarious foot-hold on steep and windy hillsides are expected o yield a rich harvest of rosy or golden fruit. Strawberry blossoms will soon spangle the meadows, we are told, in unusual profusion, and the grape vines promise to win smiles from BACCHUS. Good news, good news! But now what means will crafty men not try to make us pay dearly after all for our apples and our grapes? The barelooted farmer's boy is the nost to be envied in an apple year, for, without a cent in his pocket, he can shin up the nearce tree and try a fresh apple with every bite.

The Alert's departure to Disco and Upersavik. whither the Bear and the Thetis have preceded her, now puts in motion the whole of the Grazzar relief party. Unquestionably the expedition is ahead of the season, and may have to wait weeks for the Smith Sound ice to break up. But this readiness is a good sign, for on such a quest it is better to be a month too early than a moment too late

The Protended "Senor Syndlegte."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Referring to your editorial of this morning upon my supposed re-lations to the os-called "Sensy syndicate" for building a new city in Alabama, I beg to say that I have nothing whatever, directly or indirectly, to do with that enter-prise, and that the mas of my name to designate it has no

price, and that the mas of my mame to designate a new awwarrant in fact.

I beg further to say that I am not engaged in managing or controlling any speculative enterprises whatever.

Env Foc. Boy 10, 100.

TOR PUTTER WATER SUPPLY Letter of Cot, Producting A. Conking, Fred-dent of the Hamage Improvement Com-pany, to the Hon. Ortande B. Potter, M. C. Overce of the Ramado Improvement Co.,) New York, May 1, 1884.

Ben. G. B. Petter, Pushington, D. C. Duan Stn: In response to your letter adiressed to me some time ago through the colsmns of Tax Bux, I invite your attention to a brief examination of the statement which you ton water shed, the cheapest source from which a supply of pure water for this city can be obtained is "the upper Hudson above Poughkeepsie." I shall show that you Poughkeepsie." I shall show that you are in error as regards the relative cost of the proposed plan, compared with the Ramapo scheme; and furthermore that in purity, the water of the Hudson River in the neighborhood of Poughkeepsie bears no just comparison to that of the Ramapo, which is more hearly pure than that now furnished to any large city in the world, with the single exception of Glasgow in Scotland, which obtains its supply from Loch Katrine.

Poughkeepsie is seventy-three miles, while from the crossing of the Croton River to that place the distance is thirty-two miles. The aqueduct proposed by you would commence at a point on the Croton River five miles distant from the Hudson River Railway, and the remainder of the route, as will be shown provently, would be at least four miles longer than that of the railway, making the entire length of the conduit not less than forty-two

presently, would be at least four miles longer than that of the raliway, making the entire length of the conduit not less than forty-two miles.

The elevation of the present Croton dam is 180 feet above mean tide lovel. Assuming that the grade of the proposed work would be the same as that of the existing aqueduct (184 inches per mile) its terminus above Fough-keepste would be 186% feet above tide. The surface of the reservoir at that place may therefore be stated in round numbers at 230 feet above mean tide lovel. Constructed upon a grade varying from 170 feet to 210 feet higher than the track of the railway, the adeduct would have to 1010w the contour of the intervening mountain range, which by receding from the river not only at Cod Spring. Fishkill, and Hamburg crock, but at many other points, would invoive its prolongation to an aggregate extent of fully four miles; in addition to this one mile should be allowed for the extension of the conduit northward of the railway station, making, in all, as has been stated, a total length of at least forty-two miles.

The portion of the Hudson River Railway extending from Peckskill to Fishkill, was by far the most expensive cart of that work, and probably exceeded in cost any other section of road of equal extent in the United States. An aqueduct constructed along a steep mountain slope having so irregular a contour as that referred to, would require tunnels to be cut through the projecting points, and benches along nearly perpendicular rocks, to be aupported by high and costly retaining walls. Four river or mountain streams, all of which are subject to sudden and destructive freshets, must be crossed by means of massive and expensive bridges. Should syphon pipes be resorted to for this purpose, the expense would be nearly as great.

As often as twice a year on the average the Hudson is swellen by floods to more than ten times its mean volume. At such times it scours the extensive ailuvial lands through which it flows, taking up in suspension the fine particles of th

from its visible impurities. The sewerage of the large population inhabiting its banks and the refuse material of many manufactories all enter into combination with the water. No matter how much they may be diluted the germs of disease remain, and can only be effectually removed by long exposure to the oxidizing effects of the atmosphere.

Another source of unfitness of the water of the Hudson River near Poughkeepsle for drinking and for domestic uses generally remains to be mentioned. The mean rise and fall of the tide at Now York is four feet and four inches. At the city of Hudson, which is 114 miles distant it is nearly four feet. At Albany, which is 30 miles further north, it is two feet and three inches, and at the State dam at Troy, which is six miles distant from Albany, it is nearly one foot. The mean descent of the surface of the Hudson River between Albany and New York, excepting in seasons of freshets, is nearly three feet.

The creat of the tidal wave averages a velocity of fifteen miles an hour between New York and Albany, varying in proportion to the depth of the channel. It passes West Point at the rate of forty miles an hour. It is a force applied at one end of the channel, which causes the water to rise in the form designated as the tidal wave. It must not be confounded with the tidal current. The latter averages three miles an hour on the flood and four miles an hour on the flood and four miles an hour on the flood and four sees in question.

The tidal current brings more than one million cubic feet of sait water per second, in low stages of the river the quantity discharged is less than five inousand cubic feet per second, in low stages of the river the quantity discharged sometimes reaches as high as one hundred and soventy thousand cubic feet per second, in low stages of the river the quantity discharged is less than five inousand cubic feet per second, in low stages of the river the quantity discharged is less than five inousand cubic feet per accond.

Under ordinary circumstances the supe

brackish water to be detected in descending the river is in Newburgh Bay. But when the fluvial waters of the Hudson are at their minimum flow, the river water at, and for some distance above, Foughkeepsie is perceptibly brackish. From all that has been said it is safe to affirm that the water in the Hudson River at Poughkeepsie will never be found free from pollution.

As has been already stated the river water would require to be elevated by pumping to the height of 220 feet above mean tide level. Allowing for interest on the cost of the machinery and for repairs and renewals, this would involve an annual expenditure of at least five hundred thousand dollars which represents a capital of ten million dollars.

The cost of an aqueduct of one-half the capacity of the new Croton squeduct, including the immense pumping engines, the reservoir, and the settling and filtering basins at its head, would be at least ten million dollars irrespective of land damages, making a total sum of more then twenty million dollars, as against ix million dollars, the price at which the city authorities have the option of purchasing the Ramapo aqueduct and its appurtenances, at any time within a period of three years from the date of their completion. I have the honor to be your obedient servant.

F. A. Conkling, President.

F. A. CONKLING, President.

SHREWD WORK FOR ARTHUR. The Blaine Mea Ontgeneralied to Nebrask in Spite of their Numbers,

OMAHA, May 8 .- A careful personal canvass of the ten delegates chosen to represent Nebraska in the National Republican Convention makes it clear that the Blaine men have seen outgeneralied. The State is undoubtedly or Blaine, as were the delegates chosen to the district and State Conventions and so the riends of the Plumed Knight are sending out

district and State Conventions, and so the friends of the Plumed Knight are sending out word that at least eight of Nebraska's ten votes will be cast for him.

The Arthur managers have pursued a quiet but effective course. By skilful work they prevented any of the Conventions from instructing for Blains. They wont further and secured the election of at least four pronounced Arthur men and two others who favor him as second choice. The sincere Arthur delegates are Reed, Mathewson, McCail, and Harwood. Scott, who studied law with Postmanter-General Gresham, says he will cast a complimentary vote or two for that gentieman and then settle down on Arthur. Howe says he is going to Chicago to the to," and thinks Arthur a good man to tie to." Of the other delegates Brooks, Jensen, and Burton will vote for Blaine, but as they are light weights, they may be whipped into the traces. Thurston is ostensibly a Blaine man, but will bolt to Edmunds at the first opportunity. The plan of action deeleded upon by the leaders is to make Harwood Chairman of the delegation. He will start the vote for Arthur, and being followed by Reed, Mathewson, and McCail without a break, it is thought probable that the rest will, like Howe, want to catch on before it is too late.

The State Democratic Convention will be held at Lincoln on the 22d. The indications now are that James E. Boyd of Douglas, J. Sterling Morton of Otoc, and James E. North of Platte will be three of the four delegates at large. They are all able men, and solid for Tilden as a Prosidential candidate.

A New Scaland King to Visit England.

From the London Bolly News. April 28.
England is to be visited by Tawhiao, the great Maori King. It is also expected that his Majesty will be accompanied by chiefs both from the north and south of the Maori country. King Tawhiao is not quite satisfied with the encroschment in and incursion to his country of the civilized white man. Official surveys of the Maori country are occasionally made, and these do not, it is reported, find favor in his eyes.

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Tawhiso was in Auckland at latest accounts, together with his son and other notable Matoris. The visit of Tawhiso to Auckland was made for the purpose of purchasing articles to enable him to undertake the journer. A hanquet was given to the monarch and his following at Auckland, and in replying to the toast of his health his Majesty said, among other things, that, sithough his face was black, his heart was like jusper. He also said that all should be placed on the same footing, whether they were black or white.

COLUMN PROSE WARRENGTON For Town Chattered by Dorters-Steat Book and Barrer Have a Falling Out.

WARRINGTON, May 10 .- It was suggest

to Mr. Raudall before the vete on the Tariff bill that the decision in the O'Ferrall-Paul con-

tested election case could be postposed a day or two, and as Paul would vote with the Ran-dall men and O'Ferrall with the Morrison men. it would be a vote gained. Mr. Randall de-clined to engage in any such sharp practice. The town was captured this week by twelve hundred doctors belonging to the American Medical Association. Their meeting was very successful. All the big medicine men were here. The meetings were held in the Congre-gational church, and a different clergyman every day prayed for the doctors, but not a prayer was made fouthe poor patients. The President gave them a very fine reception Toseday night, with the Marine Band and magnificent flower decorations, Afterwar magnificent flower decorations. Afterward they went to the Biaine mansion, occupied by Mr. Leiter, where, after the manner of doctors, they indulged in lobster salad and ice cream, pati de foie gras and terrapin, and all manner of delicious drinks sternly prohibited by the medical profession, and went home to sit up all night preparing treatises on the importance of dietary moderation, abstinance as a curative agent, and so on. They were much entertained. Senator and Mrs. Palmer gave them a reception, as did the two Connecticut Senators and competence Loring. They ate five meals a day, and cooped themselves up in a room with all the windows abutto prevent rentilation. In the Senate failings out and reconciliations are the order of the day. Senator Beck, who has a propensity to quarrel with hypocritics and the unco guid, had a little tiff with Miss Nancy Dawes the other day which was very diverting. Senator Beck is a strong man, but a doctrinaire in politice and political morals. He would like to take this Government under contract and run it. He advocates his views in a loud, sarnest voice, said to resemble that of M. Guisot is his best days in the French Chambers, and he believes that there is nothing but perdition for those who don't believe as he tioes. He is, like many other foreign-born citizens who have risen to eminence in this country, very sensitive to any suspicion that his mind and heart are not genulaely American. Then there is that everinating thorn in his fiesh. Kentucky whiskey. Every now and then some adversary hints that Senator Beck has a warm affection for the distiliers. That always sets the old lion roaring. He growls and coars and is in a rase for weeks afterward. Poor Senator Dawes does not stand a chance with the grim Kentuckian. Senator Beck just made a run at him, and Miss Nancy fied screaming. Next day they made up.

One of the Senate pages, a youngster about 30 inches high, says: "Senator Logan is too await cross for anything. He used to be a right nice kind of an old felier, but I g they went to the Blaine mansion, occupied by Mr. Leiter, where, after the manner of doctors

Judicious Views About State Taxation. From the Uties Morning Herald.

The State assessors are evidently trying to their duty. The speech of Assessor Wood to ou Oneids county assessors and Supervisors on Saturday was a sensible and severe statement of the law and the facts, pointing out what we all know to be the fact, that the grossest irregularities and inequalities in assessments exist here and everywhere else in the State, and ich and poor alike. There are between 5,000 and 4,000 ocal assessors in the State; and every one of these asspirit of the law which is made for the guidance of all Another peculiarity of the situation is the steady failure of the tax gatheres to reach personal property—a fail-ure which becomes more conspicuous and more signif-cant from year to year. The increase in personal propcant from year to year. The increase in personal property in New York State has been enormous in the last ten years—far exceeding in amount the increase in the value of real property. As a Commonwealth grows richer and older, and the forms of personal property multiply, as they have in this State beyond all comparison, its wealth takes on more and more the personal aspect. But more and more this class of property succeeds in escaping the assessment rolls. We collect takes on \$132,000,000 less of this property to-day than ten years ago. In the same period, the assessed value of real estate has increased one-third, and is increasing by millions every year.

What does it all mean? Clearly that there is a fatal de-

fect somewhere in our taxation laws, a defect that, so far from remedying, is becoming more glaring in its op-eration as time passes. About ten years ago the Legislature created a Commission to investigate the subject find out the defect, and suggest the remedy. That Com the abandonment of the assessment and taxation of ne sonal property. It held that if all taxes were levied on real estate and all owners of real estate underst this was to be the condition of possession, the would come in time to be just, and would at once be uni-form. The principle underlying the recommendation was that all taxable property should be visible property, which is the only class of property the assessor can in-fallibly reach. The report was greeted with a storm of indignation, and particularly from the farming popula-tion, the men whose all was invested in the lands they tilled, and who understand no good reason why they should pay taxes from which the men who live on the increment of invested personal property are exempt.
The proposition was not so unjust, however, as it appeared on its face. An examination of the State assessment rolls shows that one-half of all the real estate taxes falls upon properly in the cities of New York and Brooklyn. Nearly three-quarters of the assessed real property of the State to-day is lo cated within the cities of the State, although the population of the State is now nearly evenly di-population of the State is now nearly evenly di-vided between the municipal and rural sections. As the cities grow, they lift more and more the burden of tax-ation from the farming communities. It is in the cities that the personal property is chiefly held; and it is evi-dent that a tax upon real property only would thus fall upon the parts of the State which own the bulk of the personal property.

personal property.

But time and attention are working out more equita ble solutions of the problem. The law taxing corpora-tions directly from Albany was a great step in advance tions directly from along was a great step in anyance, and it points the way to other reforms. Already this law is earning more than on-fifth of all the State taxes, or nearly \$2,000,000 a year. The only way to tax personal property with anything like successful results is to succes it uniformly and from a single authority. I a possible to assess both mortgages and bank stock that way. A law requiring the several County Clerks to report to the Comptroller at Albany the names of the mort agree of record in each county and the amount of each mortgage would enable the State to tax all this class of personal property, and tax it all alike. Another law requiring the names of all the stockholders of banks to be recorded at Albany would enable the Comptroller to reach another class of parsonal property which now successfully sludes the local assessor everywhere. Time will suggest a variety of other methods for bringng personal property under the cognizance of the State All classes of personal property which cannot thus be reached may as well be exempted from taxation. In other words, the local assessor, whose action is governed and hampered by a thousand different considerations foreign and hostile to his official duty, should be relieved of all cognizance of personal property. While he retains this cognizance it can never be anything but a source of candal, injustice, and bickering.

Jedah P. Benjamin's Domestie Life.

Wandington, May 9.—There were some exceedingly curious and interesting incidents in the domestic life of the late Judah P. Benjamin. He marcomeants life or the late dudnit. Senjamin. He mar-ried early in life a very beautiful woman. She did some-thing which offended the society of New Orleans. Mr. Benjamin was much devoted to her, and it wounded him keenly. He spent years and a vast amount of trouble and money to win back for her her place in society, but he never succeeded. Once he gave a grand ball in New Orleans: all the weet invited came and not society, but he naver successed. Once he gave a granu-ball in New Orleans: all the men invited came, and not a single woman. That crushed his hopes then. When he was elected to the Senate he brought his wife to Washington and set up a magnificant establishment. The old grudge against his wife was remembered, and he again found himself obliged to go in society without his wife or to remain in seclusion. He sold his splendid household effects at a great loss, gave up his house, and household effects at a great loss, gave up his house, and said despondently to a friend, "I am bankrupt in heart, purse, and reputation." His wife then went to Paris where he supported her in splender and visited her often, like own tastes were of the simplest kind, and his personal expenses hardly a tithe of his great earn-ings. He knew how to charge clients, and often de-scribed with a reliah his plan of making a fee. "First," he said. "I charge a retainer then I charge a retainer. acribed with a relish his plan of making a fee. "First." he said, "I charge a reminder, he nat I charge a reminder, max I charge a refresher, and then I charge a finisher." He was exceedingly liberal, and had no love of money for money's sake. His law effice in Landon was the darkest and diagreet cranny imaginable. There were two rooms, one tolerably comfortable, which was occupied by his cierks, and the other absolutely meagre, occupied by the great juriet himself. It was a favorite resort of Southerners, and a pligrimage to the shably little law office was religiously performed by nearly every Southerner who visited London. WHAT IS COURS OF IT POSTETT.

The elements and the Signal Service Bureau ravored, instead of opposed, as might have been imagined, the beach show this year. What selious cali "dirty weather" threw many people who had engaged soats on the Peiham coach, or otherwise indulged in the delusion that spring exists anywhere outside of the calendar and Thomson's Seasons, back upon the dogs for solace and refrashment. Consequently, the axhibition was erowied every afternoon and exhibition was crowded every afternoon and exhibition was crowded every atternoon and evening of its continuance. It was a good show in every way, and a humanizing and instruc-tive one, as the man or woman must be world hardened, indeed, who can view the majestic dignity of the St. Bernard, look into the patient, faithful eyes of the Scotch coilie, or watch the resolute pluck and spirit that speaks in every ugly line of the buildog's face without testing that the dumb creatures might teach him many a useful lesson.

On Tuesday evening the storm was pittle but it did not interfere with the canine exhibiof "Adrienne Lecouvreur" which took place on that evening in Mr. Frank Work's stable, It would be almost impossible for a theatrical exhibition by non-professionals to be more smoothly and completely successful than was this girlish effort to produce one of the most highly nensational and difficult of modern dramas. The great Rachel was perfectly aware mere external decoration, and she dressed the character so magnificently that it was suggested to her manager to announce on the theatre bills that the great actrees "would play the part of Adrienne with all her diamonds." In the matter of jewels Miss Work, who appeared in the title rôle, might have fallen rather short of her illustrious predeces-sor, but in costume she probably surpassed her. Indeed, all the costumes were heavy with gold lace and embroidery, and as rich and ele-gant as taste, discrimination, and unlimited Ependiture could make thom.

Miss Work had probably been coached by

poot, an apt pupil, for her performance was a manner and elocution. It was none the worse for that, however, and if the points that one remembers in Bernhardt and Rachel were not given with equal power and expression it is more than a compliment to the youthful amateur to name her in the same breath with those renowned actresses. Miss Leavitt as Mourice de Saze made a most tender and impassioned over, and had caught so completely the masculine stride, and the tricks of manner, move-ment, and posture which belong to the male sex, that the illusion was wonderful, and some of the young ladies in the audience declared themselves quite ready to fall in love with her. The other ladies who took part in the play were Mrs. Walker Smith, Miss Rives, Miss Bulkley, Miss Gertrude Gibert, Miss Cheever, and Miss Turnure. They were all most gorgoously arrayed, and the tights and silk stockings were, in some cases, very becoming. The acting was good throughout, but the honors of the evening were, as usual, divided

between the two principal characters.

The audience numbered from 80 to 160. Among them were Mrs. Paran Stevens, Mrs. Rives, Mrs. and Miss Gibert, Mrs. and Miss Schack, the Misses Bininger, Mrs. Bowers Lee, Mrs. Livingston, Mrs. Ogden Mills, and Mrs. James B. Potter. Whether the last-named lady learned any lessons or took any hints She probably registered an inward vow to con-fine herself, as she hitherto has done, to female characters in all her dramatic efforts. Not a beard or a pair of trousers was to be seen anywhere except on the stage, and, unless they were peeping through chinks in the wall or holes in the roof, there were no masculine spectators of the performance. The nearest approach to them among the audience was the brigade of young girls, presumably representing "claqueurs," who, seated on the front benches, stamped, shricked, and whistled more in the style of Bowery boys at an east side theatre than of young ladies schooled in the manners of good society.

A few years ago there was a set of fashionable girls in New York society, all of whom, by the way, are now sedate and dignified matrons, who were known by the sobriquet of the Bouncers. A clique seems to be growing up at the present time who might appropriately be called the Rushers so swift are their feet in running to mischief, and so rapid and eccentric are the orbits in which they revolve. Doubtless the time is not far distant when, like their predecessors, they will marry and "settle down." which paterfamilias tugs perseveringly, there is

The Kennel club house and the grassy un-

dulating ground of the Rockaway race course never looked more beautiful than they did yes-terday, and the lively crowds who came down by every train enjoyed the freshness of the atmosphere, the sea breezes, and the beauty of the scene, even although luck went against them and their favorites failed to win. They carried back good appetites to town with them. too, and Delmonico's and the Brunswick reaped a rich harvest from the returning parties, as one of the distinguishing features of Far Bookaway is the absence of any place of entertainment where people can get a sandwich or a glass of sherry. The club members and their articular friends, no doubt, were liberally provided for, as no club has a better cuisine or a choicercellar of wine than the one at Rockaway. Asparagus parties to Jersey and Long Island are, after an interrogaum of several years, coming to the front again, and gentlemen, sometimes accompanied by ladies, drive to various points in Jersey and Long Island for sparagus breakfasts, and luncheons. In olden times this was one of the favorite exsursions of early spring, and "Snedecor's," an old farm house on the Jamaica turnpike, about half way between Jamaica and Hunter's Point. was the scone of many a gay party of young bloods and old gourmets, who went ostensibly to enjoy the innocent vegetable, but who man-aged to combine with it some few other pleas-ures of the palate. Snedecor's was a great resort also for sporting men, as the first race course in the neighborhood of New York was directly across the road. Here the great race between Fashion and Poytons, the champion torses of the North and South, was run, and all the great trotting matches of the day took place there-matches, however, that sporting men would hardly now go far to see, as 2:40 was considered in those days such extraordinary speed as to have passed into a proverb, while at the present time Mr. Vanderblit's or Mr. Work's great trotters can do 2:10 any fine

Sunday on the Boulevard. For those who have no summer palaces at Newport or on the Hudson, and to whom fortune has been so niggardly as not even to give a yachtor a four in hand, the annual search or summer quarters is now beginning. Fraudulent advertisements promising fruit, vegetaoles, milk, and fresh eggs, with sometimes the triumphant addition of a piano, and combining with these absolute advantages the negative ones of "no malaria" and no mosquitors, are smilingly read and the places carefully sought for by the heads of families at first with hope, but eventually with tears. For it is unoccessary to say that these mountain or seaside paradises at \$5 each per week are nowhere to be found within several hundred miles of New York, and the disappointment of those who go to look for them is something quite athetic to see. Why will not some enterprising farmer or impecunious widow, with a country home in a desirable neighborhood open a lodging house with sitting rooms and meals apart for each family, where respectable privacy can be attained and a few home com-forts secured?

In the published list of guests at Minister

Morton's entertainment of Acets at minister Morton's entertainment of April 24 we find the names of Mr. James Gordon Bennett, Mr. E. L. Winthrop, Mr. Allon T. Rice, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Mrs. Edward Gooper, Mr. Edward May, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Scovel, Mr. Wright E. Post, and Mrs. Mahlon Sands.

The worst coughs are cured by Dr. Jayne's Expecte rant; a good numerly also for pains in the breast and sage